STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-81 are pending in the Application.

Claims 1-81 are rejected by the Examiner.

Claims 1, 17, 29, 40, 53, 64, and 75 have been amended, without prejudice, herein.

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the present Application is respectfully requested.

Claim Amendments

Applicant has amended claims 17, 40, and 64 to correct a spelling error. The word "normalizating" in claims 17, 40, and 64 has been replaced with the word "normalizing."

Applicant has amended claims 1, 29, 53, and 75 to more distinctly claim the subject matter that Applicant regards as the invention. The words "wherein the second at least one of the at least two service providers is accessed via a website of the second at least one of the at least two service providers" have been added to claims 1, 29, 53, and 75.

Claim Rejections Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1, 29, 53 and 75 stand rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 6,745,239 to Hubbard in view of United States Patent No. 6,697,865 to Howard et al., and further in view of United States Patent No. 5,832,274 to Cutler et al. Applicant traverses these rejections, and deems them overcome, for at least the reasons stated forth herein below.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) recites:

> [a] patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said

> subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Accordingly, MPEP 706.02(j) states:

> To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Applicant respectfully submits that the cited references, either separately or in combination, fail to teach or suggest every limitation of the present invention as claimed. Specifically, neither Hubbard, nor Howard, nor Cutler, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests accessing a second at least one of the at least two service providers upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user, wherein the second at least one of the at least two service providers is ***accessed via a website*** of the second at least one of the at least two service providers, as claimed in ***amended*** independent claims 1, 29, 53, and 75. Also, Applicant respectfully submits that neither Hubbard, nor Howard, nor Cutler, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests providing a ***migration selection interface*** to a user, as claimed in independent claims 1, 29, and 53. Further, Applicant respectfully submits that neither Hubbard, nor Howard, nor Cutler, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests ***normalizing the first plurality of information into a standard format*** and ***denormalizing*** the normalized first plurality of information into a second plurality of information, as claimed in independent claims 29, 53, and 75.

Examiner states that Hubbard and Howard do not disclose, but Cutler teaches:

- accessing a second at least one of the at least two service providers upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user;
- writing the second plurality of information to the second at least one of the at least two service providers according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the second at least one of the at least two service providers.

Applicant respectfully submits that neither Hubbard, nor Howard, nor Cutler, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests accessing a second at least one of the at least two service providers upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user, wherein the second at least one of the at least two service providers is ***accessed via a website*** of the second at least one of the at least two service providers, as claimed in amended independent claims 1, 29, 53, and 75. Cutler discloses "a migration process by which users of one release of [a] network operating system can migrate to a newer release" (Cutler at column 1, lines 59-60) and "such migration processes to encourage users of competitive network operating systems to migrate to the vendor's network operating system" (Cutler at column 1, lines 64-67). The present invention accesses a user's data in the second at least one of the at least two service providers ***via a website, not within a single network*** (see, e.g., Spec. at page 17, line 23 to page 18, line 15).

Also, Examiner states that Hubbard does not disclose, but Howard teaches:

- providing a migration selection interface to a user;

Applicant respectfully submits that neither Hubbard, nor Howard, nor Cutler, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests providing a ***migration selection interface*** to a user, as claimed in independent claims 1, 29, and 53. Howard discloses "a displayed list of parties with whom interaction is permitted" (Howard at column 1, lines 44-45). This is entirely different from the present invention. In contrast, the present invention provides a ***migration selection interface*** to a user (see, e.g., Spec. at page 19, lines 5-24). The "displayed list of parties" disclosed in Howard ***does not provide an interface for data migration*** of a user's data from one service provider to another, as in the present invention.

Further, Applicant respectfully submits that neither Hubbard, nor Howard, nor Cutler, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests ***normalizing the first plurality of information into a standard format*** and ***denormalizing*** the normalized first plurality of information into a second plurality of information, as claimed in independent claims 29, 53, and 75. The Examiner has rejected claims 29, 53, and 75 without addressing the limitation of ***normalizing the first plurality of information into a standard format*** and ***denormalizing*** the normalized first plurality of information into a second plurality of information. There is nothing in the cited references or the current Office Action that addresses these elements of the present invention.

Therefore, for at least the reasons stated above, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and removal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections, as these references, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest each of the limitations of patentably distinguishable independent claims 1, 29, 53, and 75 of the present invention. *MPEP 706.02(j) (... the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all claim limitations).* Thus, Applicant asserts that independent Claims 1, 29, 53 and 75 are in a condition for allowance.

Dependent Claims

In addition, Applicant asserts that dependent Claims 2 – 28, 30 – 52, 53 – 74 and 76 – 81 are likewise in a condition for allowance by virtue of the ultimate dependence on independent Claims 1, 29, 53 and 75.

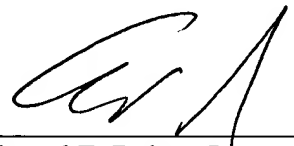
Conclusion

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the subject application in light of the reasons set forth herein, and a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims is earnestly solicited.

Should there be any questions or outstanding matters, Examiner is cordially invited and requested to contact Applicant's undersigned attorney at his number listed below.

Respectfully Submitted,

REED SMITH LLP



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